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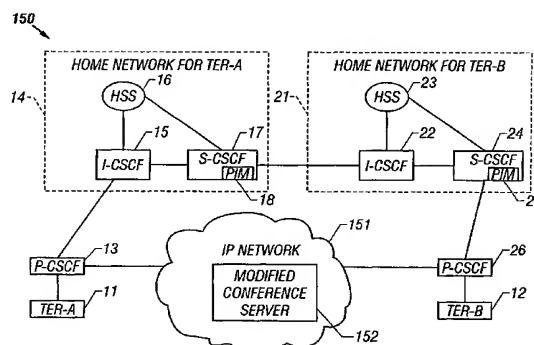
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(54) Title: SERVICE ACCESS AND CONFERENCING SYSTEM AND METHOD IN A TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK



(57) Abstract: A system and method of providing a subscriber service to service users in a telecommunications network. In an Internet Protocol (IP) telecommunications network, a conference call may be established between a conference owner and a plurality of other conference participants. In networks utilizing Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) control signaling for call setup and control, the SIP REGISTER message is modified to indicate service capability information and optionally a traffic load indication for service providers. The REGISTER message is sent to a modified Presence and Instant Messaging (PIM) server that stores presence information and the service capability information for registered service providers such as a conference server. The PIM server then notifies subscribing service users, such as conference participants, of the identity of the service provider that is registered on the network. The PIM server may utilize the traffic load information to balance the traffic load between service providers by providing users with the identity of the service provider that is the most lightly loaded. For a conference call, after a conference owner identifies the conference participants and provides criteria for initiating the conference, the conference server identifies each participant's serving CSCF, and sends a request to each CSCF to notify the conference server when served participants are present and available. When the predefined number of participants are present and available, the conference server initiates the conference call.



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**SERVICE ACCESS AND CONFERENCING SYSTEM AND METHOD
IN A TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK**

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 Technical Field of the Invention.

 This invention relates to telecommunication systems. More particularly, and not by way of limitation, the invention is directed to a system and method of providing access to services and/or establishing a conference call in
10 a telecommunications network utilizing the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP).

Description of Related Art

 Wireless telecommunication networks are evolving from
15 second generation (2G) circuit-switched networks to third generation (3G) packet-switched networks. A reference architecture for a 3G wireless network is being developed by the Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP). The 3GPP network architecture uses the Session Initiation Protocol
20 (SIP) developed by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) for call setup signaling. Media is then transported through an existing IP network. The SIP standard is described in RFC 2543, which is hereby incorporated in its entirety by reference herein.

25 In a SIP network, users register their existence on a sub-network through a Call State Control Function (CSCF). Each user has a unique SIP ID, which is an address that follows the user to different terminals. For example, when a user sits at his office desk, he can register himself as
30 being at his desk. The desk phone sends a SIP REGISTER message with the user's unique SIP ID and the phone's hardware device ID to the CSCF so that it knows where to

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route the user's calls. The REGISTER message also contains a presence state that indicates the current status of the user. For example the user may designate that he is at his desk, but is currently not available.

5 The presence state in the REGISTER message is routed to a Presence and Instant Messaging (PIM) Server associated with the CSCF. The PIM server provides the user's presence state to other users on the network and also enables the user to monitor the presence state of other users. The user
10 can determine the other party's presence state (for example, registered, not registered, busy, etc.) from a display such as a telephone or computer display at his desk before placing a call.

 An originating user need not specify the exact
15 destination address associated with the destination user. The 3GPP network uses aliases associated with particular users to automatically determine the identity of their registered terminals or devices, and to automatically format and deliver communications with the registered devices over
20 an existing IP network. Thus, the 3GPP network architecture provides a centralized and independent communication control mechanism. For a registered user, the 3GPP network and associated elements keep track of the user's exact location and the identity of the user's registered terminal, and
25 accordingly route and enable communication with that registered user over the existing IP network.

 A typical service offered to subscribers in a telecommunications network is a conferencing service for setting up conference calls between three or more parties.
30 In the 3GPP network architecture, a conference server invites the different parties to the call during call setup, and mixes and routes the media once the call is set up. The

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conference server may be internal or external to the CSCF network, but the user requesting the service must know the conference server's network ID. A client user, given the ID of the server, can send a message such as a SIP REFER
5 message to the server requesting that the server initiate a conference call. For User-A to initiate a conference call to User-B and User-C, User-A sends three REFER messages to the conference server identifying the three parties to the conference call. The REFER messages may be sent directly
10 from User-A to the conference server, or may be sent through the CSCF network. The conference server then sends out SIP INVITE messages to Users-A, B, and C. When everyone has joined the call, the conference bridge in the server performs the media mixing. This solution, however, requires
15 that the user requesting the service know the network ID of the conference server.

A problem arises, however, when a user desires to use a service that is resident on a particular server, and the user does not know the IP address or host name of the
20 server. For example, in the context of a conference call, the user desiring to set up the conference call may not know the network ID such as the IP address or other host name of the conference server. Without the network ID of the conference server, the user cannot communicate with the
25 conference server to access the conferencing service and set up the conference call.

In a proposed solution, the user sends a multicast message through the network asking whether any conference servers are available. However, this is not a reliable
30 solution since there may not be any conference servers available, or the only responding server may be too many hops away.

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It would be advantageous, therefore, to have a system and method of providing access to a service in a telecommunications network when the user does not know the network ID of the server providing the service. It would also
5 be advantageous to have the system and method automatically establish a conference call when predefined criteria are met. The present invention provides such a system and method.

10 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a system and method for a service node in a telecommunications network to generically register itself as having specified service types, and having certain capabilities associated with the
15 types of services that it offers. A modified Presence and Instant Messaging (PIM) server then provides this service capability information to users who subscribe to the service. In this way, the user is provided access to a service when the user does not know the network ID of the
20 server providing the service.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to a method of providing service users in a telecommunications network with access to a subscriber service. In one embodiment, the network utilizes SIP control signaling for
25 call setup and call control. The method registers in the network, a plurality of service users who subscribe to the subscriber service; and registers in the network, at least one service provider that is a provider of the subscriber service. Service capability information for the service
30 provider is stored in a presence server, and the presence server then notifies the plurality of service users of an

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identity of the service provider that is present on the network.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to a system for providing service users in a telecommunications network with access to a subscriber service. In one embodiment, the network utilizes SIP control signaling for call setup and call control. The system includes at least one service provider and a modified PIM server. The service provider sends registration information to the network including service capability information for the service provider. The modified PIM server receives registration information and stores registration information, service information, and presence information for a plurality of service users and service providers. The PIM server includes means for determining, from the registration information received from each service provider, a type of service that is provided by the service provider. The PIM server also includes communication means for notifying the service users of an identity of a service provider when the service provider registers.

In yet another aspect, the present invention is directed to a method of balancing a traffic load between service providers that provide a subscriber service to a plurality of service users in a telecommunications network. The method registers in the network, a plurality of service providers that provide the subscriber service. Registration messages from the service providers are modified to include an indication of a traffic load being handled by each service provider. The traffic load indications are analyzed to determine a service provider that is the most lightly loaded, and the plurality of service users are then notified

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that the most lightly loaded service provider is present on the network.

In still yet another aspect, the present invention is directed to a method of balancing a traffic load between a plurality of conference servers that are registered in a telecommunications network to provide a conferencing service to a plurality of users. The method begins by sending a first request message for the conferencing service from a first requesting user to a presence server in the network. The request message includes an identity of the first requesting user and a first party to be connected by the conference server. The presence server then assigns a first one of the plurality of conference servers to the first requesting user. When the presence server receives a second request message for the conferencing service, the presence server determines whether the second request message is also from the first requesting user. If so, the presence server forwards the second request message to the first conference server. However, if the second request message is from a second requesting user, the presence server assigns a second conference server to the second requesting user in round-robin fashion.

In yet another aspect, the present invention is directed to a method of establishing a conference call in an IP telecommunications network between a first user as a conference owner and a plurality of other users as conference participants. The IP network includes a conference server and at least one Serving Call State Control Function (S-CSCF) providing call control functions for the users. The first user is registered with a first S-CSCF as the conference owner, and the conference participants are identified to the first S-CSCF. The first

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S-CSCF identifies each participant's assigned S-CSCF, and sends a request to each participant's S-CSCF requesting each S-CSCF to notify the first S-CSCF when a predefined criterion for initiating the conference call has been met by the participant being served by the participant's S-CSCF. Each participant's S-CSCF then detects when each participant has met the predefined criterion, and sends a notification to the first S-CSCF. The first S-CSCF then determines whether the participants have met the predefined criterion for initiating the conference call, and if so, instructs the conference server to initiate the conference call.

In yet another aspect, the present invention is directed to a system in an IP telecommunications network for establishing a conference call between a first user as a conference owner and a plurality of other users as conference participants. Each of the users is served by an S-CSCF that provides call control functions for the users. The system includes a first S-CSCF serving the first user, a conference server, and a PIM server in each participant's S-CSCF. The first S-CSCF includes means for registering the first user as the conference owner and receiving from the owner, identifications of the conference participants. The first S-CSCF also includes means for identifying each participant's assigned S-CSCF, and communication means for sending a request message to each participant's S-CSCF and receiving a notification from each participant's S-CSCF. The request message requests the participant's S-CSCF to notify the first S-CSCF when a predefined criterion for initiating the conference call has been met by the participant being served by the participant's S-CSCF. The first S-CSCF also includes means for determining whether the participants have met the predefined criterion for

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initiating the conference call, and means for instructing the conferencing means to initiate the conference call upon determining that the participants have met the predefined criterion. The conferencing means initiates and conducts
5 the conference call when instructed by the first S-CSCF. The PIM server in each participant's S-CSCF includes means for determining whether each participant has met the predefined criterion, and communication means for sending the notification to the first S-CSCF when each participant
10 being served by the participant's S-CSCF has met the predefined criterion.

In yet another aspect, the present invention is directed to an owner's S-CSCF in an IP telecommunications network. The owner's S-CSCF serves a conference owner and
15 instructs a conference server to initiate a conference call between the conference owner and a plurality of conference participants when predefined criteria have been met. The owner's S-CSCF includes means for registering the conference owner and receiving from the owner, identifications of the
20 conference participants; and means for identifying each participant's S-CSCF. The owner's S-CSCF also includes communication means for sending a request to each participant's S-CSCF requesting the participant's S-CSCF to notify the owner's S-CSCF when a predefined criterion for
25 initiating the conference call has been met by the participant being served by the participant's S-CSCF, and for receiving a notification from each of the participant's S-CSCFs when the participant being served by the participant's S-CSCF has met the predefined criterion. The
30 owner's S-CSCF also includes means for determining whether the participants have met the predefined criterion for initiating the conference call; and means for instructing a

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conference server to initiate and conduct the conference call upon determining that the participants have met the predefined criterion.

In still yet another aspect, the present invention is directed to a method of establishing a conference call in an IP telecommunications network between a first user as a conference owner and a plurality of other users as conference participants. The IP network includes a conference server and at least one CSCF providing call control functions for the users. The method includes the steps of registering with the conference server, the first user as the conference owner; identifying by the conference owner, the conference participants; and identifying by the conference server, each participant's CSCF. The conference server sends a request to each participant's CSCF requesting the CSCF to notify the conference server when a predefined criterion for initiating the conference call has been met by the participant being served by the CSCF. Each participant's CSCF detects when each participant has met the predefined criterion, and sends a notification to the conference server when each participant being served by the CSCF has met the predefined criterion. This is followed by determining by the conference server whether the participants have met the predefined criterion for initiating the conference call, and initiating the conference call upon determining that the participants have met the predefined criterion.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be better understood and its numerous objects and advantages will become more apparent to those skilled in the art by reference to the following

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drawings, in conjunction with the accompanying specification, in which:

FIG. 1 (Prior Art) is a simplified block diagram of a portion of a typical 3GPP network architecture;

5 FIG. 2 (Prior Art) is a signaling diagram illustrating typical call setup signaling utilizing SIP signaling in the 3GPP network architecture of FIG. 1;

10 FIGS. 3A and 3B are portions of a flow chart illustrating a first embodiment of the method of the present invention when setting up a conference call;

FIG. 4 is a flow chart illustrating a second embodiment of the method of the present invention when setting up a conference call;

15 FIG. 5 is a signaling diagram illustrating the flow of messages between nodes in the 3GPP network when performing the method of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a flow chart illustrating the steps of the preferred embodiment of the method of the present invention when establishing a group;

20 FIGS. 7A and 7B are portions of a flow chart illustrating an embodiment of the method of the present invention when a conference call is initiated by a conference server; and

25 FIG. 8 is a simplified block diagram of a portion of a 3GPP network architecture that has been modified in accordance with the teachings of the present invention to perform the method illustrated in FIGS. 7A and 7B.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

30 In the drawings, like or similar elements are designated with identical reference numerals throughout the several views thereof, and the various elements depicted are

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not necessarily drawn to scale. Referring now to FIG. 1, a block diagram of a portion of a typical 3GPP network architecture 10 is depicted. The portion illustrated is suitable for setting up a call between an originating user
5 utilizing Terminal-A 11 and a terminating user utilizing Terminal-B 12. A principal node in the 3GPP architecture is the Call State Control Function (CSCF). Each of the parties has an associated CSCF. The CSCF is essentially a switch that provides the parties with access to the network and
10 routes the call setup signaling between the parties. Each CSCF includes a Proxy CSCF (P-CSCF), an Interrogating CSCF (I-CSCF), and a Serving CSCF (S-CSCF).

The P-CSCF is the first point of contact for a user registering with the network. When Terminal-A 11 registers,
15 the originating P-CSCF 13 determines the home network 14 associated with the originating user and performs authentication and verification with the specified home network. When Terminal-A originates a call, the originating I-CSCF 15 queries an originating Home Subscriber Server
20 (HSS) 16 associated with Terminal-A for user information. The HSS is the master database for a given user and is the network entity containing the subscription-related information to support the network entities actually handling the call/session. The HSS is further used to
25 determine and locate the originating user's S-CSCF 17. The originating S-CSCF provides service invocation and other user features available to the subscribed users. The originating S-CSCF also includes a Presence and Instant Messaging (PIM) server 18.

30 The terminating (called) user also has an associated home network 21. The terminating home network includes a terminating I-CSCF 22, a terminating HSS 23, and a

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terminating S-CSCF 24 having a PIM server 25. Terminal-B registers with the terminating home network through a terminating P-CSCF 26. Once call setup is complete, media is exchanged between the two parties via an IP network 27.

5 FIG. 2 is a signaling diagram illustrating typical call setup signaling utilizing SIP signaling in the 3GPP network architecture of FIG. 1. First, the two terminals register with the network. Terminal-A 11 sends a REGISTER message 31 to the originating P-CSCF 13. The originating P-CSCF uses
10 the domain specified in the "From" field of the REGISTER message to determine the home network 14 associated with that particular user, and performs authentication and verification with the specified home network. The Domain Name Server (DNS) record for the home network points to the
15 originating I-CSCF, and at step 32, the P-CSCF sends the REGISTER message to the originating I-CSCF 15. At step 33, the I-CSCF queries the originating HSS 16 associated with that particular originating subscriber for the address of the originating user's current S-CSCF 18.. At 34, the HSS
20 returns the address of the current originating S-CSCF to the originating I-CSCF where the information is cached.

At step 35, the REGISTER message is forwarded to the originating S-CSCF 18. At 36, the originating S-CSCF queries the originating HSS for User-A's profile information
25 to determine what telephony features the originating user has subscribed to or activated, such as call blocking, call forwarding, voice mail, and the like. At step 37, the HSS returns the profile information to the originating S-CSCF where the information is cached.

30 Likewise, Terminal-B 12 sends a REGISTER message 38 to the terminating P-CSCF 26. The terminating P-CSCF determines the home network 21 associated with that

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particular user from the REGISTER message and performs authentication and verification with the specified home network. At 39, the REGISTER message is forwarded to the terminating I-CSCF 22. The terminating I-CSCF queries the
5 terminating HSS 23 at step 41 to identify and locate the terminating S-CSCF 24 where the destination subscriber is currently registered. At step 42, the address of the terminating S-CSCF is returned to the terminating I-CSCF where the information is cached. At step 43, the REGISTER
10 message is forwarded to the terminating S-CSCF 24. At step 44, the terminating S-CSCF queries the terminating HSS for User-B's profile information to determine what telephony features the terminating user has subscribed to or activated. At step 45, the terminating HSS returns the
15 profile information to the terminating S-CSCF where the information is cached.

Thereafter, Terminal-A 11 initiates call setup to Terminal-B by sending a SIP INVITE message 46 to the originating P-CSCF 13. SIP enabled multimedia
20 communications include, but are not limited to, voice, video, instant messaging, presence, and a number of other data communications. At step 47, the INVITE message is forwarded to the originating I-CSCF 15 associated with the home network for the originating subscriber, and at 48, the
25 SIP INVITE message is forwarded to the previously identified S-CSCF 18.

The originating S-CSCF 18 provides service invocation and other user features available to Terminal-A 11. Upon verifying that this particular user is able to initiate this
30 particular call connection, the originating S-CSCF then transmits the SIP INVITE message at step 49 to the terminating I-CSCF 22 associated with the home network 21 of

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the terminating subscriber. At 51, the INVITE message is then forwarded to the terminating S-CSCF. At 52, the terminating S-CSCF determines from the terminating user's profile, the P-CSCF 26 currently serving the terminating
5 Terminal-B 12. At 53, the INVITE message is forwarded to the terminating P-CSCF which then forwards it to Terminal-B at step 54.

Terminal-B 12 responds with a SIP 200 OK message at 55. The terminating P-CSCF 26 forwards the 200 OK message to the
10 S-CSCF 24 in Terminal-B's home network at 56 and sends an Acknowledgment (Ack) 57 back to Terminal-B. The terminating S-CSCF sends the 200 OK message to the terminating I-CSCF 22 at 58 and sends an Acknowledgment 59 back to the terminating P-CSCF. At 61, the terminating I-CSCF 22 sends the 200 OK
15 message to the originating S-CSCF 18 in Terminal-A's home network 14, and sends an Acknowledgment 62 back the terminating S-CSCF.

The originating S-CSCF 18 forwards the 200 OK message at 63 to the originating I-CSCF 15 and sends an
20 Acknowledgment 64 back to the terminating I-CSCF 22. At 65, the originating I-CSCF 15 sends the 200 OK message to the originating P-CSCF 13 and sends an Acknowledgment 66 back to the originating S-CSCF 18. At 67, the originating P-CSCF 13 sends the 200 OK message to Terminal-A 11 and returns an
25 Acknowledgment 68 to the originating I-CSCF 15. Finally, at 69, Terminal-A sends an Acknowledgment to the originating P-CSCF 13. Once the destination terminal has been identified and acknowledged, a data channel 70 is directly established between the two terminals over the existing IP network 27,
30 and no further participation is required of the 3GPP network.

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FIGS. 3A and 3B are portions of a flow chart illustrating a first embodiment of the method of the present invention when setting up a conference call. The present invention provides a method for a service node on the network to generically register itself as having specified service types, and having certain capabilities associated with the types of services that it offers. Referring first to FIG. 3A, User-A who has registered with the network and the PIM server, subscribes at step 71 to a desired service such as, for example, a conference service. At step 72, a conference server-B registers with the network and the PIM server. The REGISTER message is modified in the present invention to include the service capabilities of the registering server, and in the case of a conference server, the current traffic load of the server. The conference server sends a new REGISTER message at step 73 if the traffic load changes due to predefined triggering events.

At step 74, the PIM server stores the presence state and the service capabilities of each registered user. The PIM server may include a predefined list of service types that may register as users. Servers providing those service types register as users with the PIM server, but the PIM server knows that they are actually service providers. A number of users can be registered as providing a single service. Preferably, however, a parameter may be added to the REGISTER message at the end of the URI that says, for example, service = conference. With this notation, it is certain that the PIM server will recognize this registration as being a service. If the PIM server does not have that user configured because, for example, it is not capable of handling that type of service registration, an error message is returned. In addition, a greater number of services may

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be made available since the services would not be restricted to a particular predefined list.

At step 75, the PIM server notifies User-A of the presence of the conference server on the network and the identity of the conference server. User-A can then determine from his terminal that a conference server is available prior to originating a conference call. At step 76, User-A requests a conference call and identifies the participants in the call to his S-CSCF and the PIM server. At step 77, the PIM server determines from its list of service providers whether there is more than one conference server registered. If not, conference server-B is the only registered conference server, and the process moves to step 82 (FIG. 3B) where the PIM server routes the conference request to conference server-B.

However, if it is determined at step 77 that there is more than one conference server registered, the process moves to step 78 where the PIM server determines the conference server with the lightest traffic load. The PIM server is aware of the traffic load of each server since each server sends updated REGISTER messages to the PIM server reporting changes in traffic load due to predefined triggering events. The process then moves to step 79 (FIG. 3B) where it is determined whether conference server-B has the lightest load. If not, the process moves to step 81 where the PIM server routes the conference request to another conference server with the lightest load. However, if conference server-B has the lightest load, the PIM server routes the conference request to conference server-B at step 82.

Referring briefly to FIG. 4, there is shown a flow chart illustrating a second embodiment of the method of the

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present invention when setting up a conference call in which the PIM server performs load balancing on a round-robin basis. In this embodiment, conference servers do not have to report their traffic load. At step 86, a plurality of
5 conference servers and users register with the PIM server. When the servers register, the REGISTER message preferably includes an extension that identifies the service capabilities of each registering server. At step 87, a first user sends a request for a conference call to the PIM
10 server. This is preferably done with a REFER message that indicates both the requesting user and the identity of the party to be joined in the conference. At step 88, the PIM server assigns a conference server to the first requesting user.

15 The requesting user must send a plurality of REFER messages to the PIM server invite all of the parties to the same conference, and the PIM server must forward all of the REFER messages for the same conference to the same conference server. Therefore, the PIM server keeps track of
20 which conference server it assigned to the first requesting user when the first REFER message was received from that user. At step 89, the PIM server receives an additional REFER message requesting a conference call, and at step 90, determines whether the additional request is from the first
25 requesting user. If so, the process moves to step 100 where the PIM server forwards the additional REFER message to the first conference server. For example, the PIM server may check the "From" field in each REFER message, and if the message is from the same requesting user, the PIM server
30 forwards the message to the same conference server. However, if the "From" field indicates a different requesting user, the process moves to step 110 where the PIM

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server assigns the next registered conference server to that user in round-robin fashion.

Referring again to FIG. 3B, at step 83, the selected conference server invites the identified participants to join the conference call. As discussed below in connection with FIG. 5, this may be accomplished by sending multiple SIP INVITE messages from the conference server to the participants. At step 84, the invited participants join the conference call, and at step 85, the conference server mixes and routes the media to each of the participants.

FIG. 5 is a signaling diagram illustrating the flow of messages between nodes in the 3GPP network when setting up a conference call in accordance with the teachings of the present invention. For simplicity, the separate components of each CSCF have been combined into a single CSCF node. Terminal-A 91 at address a.x.com is requesting a conference call from Terminal-B 92, which is a conference server at address b.x.com. Terminal-A and the conference server are registered with CSCF-1 93 at address x.com. Terminal-A is requesting that Terminal-C 94 at address c.y.com be joined in the call. Terminal-C is registered with CSCF-2 95 at address y.com.

At step 96, Terminal-A 91 sends a REGISTER message to CSCF-1 93 and its associated PIM server, and identifies itself as userA@x.com. Likewise, at step 97, Terminal-C 94 sends a REGISTER message to CSCF-2 95 and its associated PIM server, and identifies itself as userC@y.com. At step 98, Terminal-A sends a SUBSCRIBE message to CSCF-1 and identifies the desired service as the conference service. The SUBSCRIBE message may be formatted as follows:

SUBSCRIBE userA@x.com SIP/2.0

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From: "Me"<userA@x.com>;tag=4321
To: "Me"<userA@x.com>;service=conference
...
```

5 At step 99, Terminal-B 92 sends a REGISTER message to
CSCF-1 and its associated PIM server, and identifies itself
as userB@x.com. The present invention also places an
extension in the REGISTER message that identifies the
services supported by the registering entity, in this case,
10 a conference server. The REGISTER message from Terminal-B
may be formatted as follows:

```
REGISTER blinky@x.com SIP/2.0
From: "Conference Server" <blinky@x.com>;
15       service=conference;tag=1234
To: "Conference Server"<blinky@x.com>
...
Content-Type: application/service+xml
<users=4>
20       <media=audio>
       <media=video>
```

In this way, the PIM server does not have to maintain a
predefined list of service usernames. Instead, the value of
25 the "service=" parameter reflects the type of service
offered. This greatly reduces the burden on the server
because less special provisioning has to be done to
accommodate service users.

The body of the message may include descriptive xml or
30 other code describing the node's capabilities and current
traffic load. The PIM server retains this information so
that when a user requests a session, the PIM server can

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forward the request to a server with the correct capabilities. The service may be identified in a service tag at the end of the URI (e.g., service = conference). Alternatively, the source address may identify the service in the form of servicename@domain.com. A new REGISTER message may be sent from the conference server to the PIM server when the presence state of the conference server changes in response to a predefined triggering event. For example, when a conference call is connected, the conference server may send an updated REGISTER message updating the number of ports available. The PIM server may utilize this information for load balancing. When multiple conference servers are registered, the network may manage the load between them by selecting more lightly loaded conference servers first. Intelligence in the PIM server performs the load management since the PIM server is aware of every registered conference server and its current load.

Alternatively, a Programmable Interactive Voice Response (P-IVR) unit may be utilized to enable registration from a non-SIP-enabled device. A user having access to such a device dials the P-IVR and makes a selection from an audio menu. One selection may be to register on the SIP network, and another may be to list the current groups and select to join a particular group.

At step 101, the PIM server notifies Terminal-A of the services that are available on x.com (e.g., conference), and provides the address/host name of the applicable conference server 92. The presence state of the conference server may also be reported to the user. For example, the user may be informed that the conference server has registered, but is currently busy. At 102, Terminal-A requests the conference service. This is preferably accomplished by sending a SIP

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REFER message to the PIM server in CSCF-1. The REFER message from Terminal-A may be formatted as follows:

```
5      REFER userA@x.com SIP/2.0
      From: "Me" <userA@x.com>;tag=4321
      To: "Me" <userA@x.com>; service=conference
      Refer-To: "You"<userB@x.com>
      Referred-By: "Me"<userA@x.com>
      ...
10     Content-Type: application/service+xml
```

The PIM server recognizes the service= conference parameter in the "To" field of the REFER message, and replaces the address in the "To" field with the address or host name of the conference server. The PIM server then forwards the message at 103 to the conference server. The REFER message has a Refer-To header and a Referred-By header that the INVITE message does not have. The Referred-By header identifies the identity of the party requesting the conference call (userA@x.com), and the Refer-To header identifies the address of the party to be connected in the conference call (userB@x.com). An extension identifies the requested service as the conference service.

By sending multiple REFER messages from Terminal-A to the conference server, the conference server can build a list of participants to which it sends out invitations to join the conference. Alternatively, after the conference server responds to the first REFER message, Terminal-A may send all subsequent REFER messages directly to the conference server. This eliminates the requirement for the PIM server to keep track of which users are assigned to

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which service nodes while allowing the requesting user to continue to send service requests to the conference server.

When there are multiple users registered that provide a particular requested service, the PIM server may send
5 messages to all of the registered users that it knows provide the service. The messages may be SIP INVITE or SIP REFER messages, depending on the requested service. For a conference service, the PIM server preferably sends INVITE
10 messages. From the responses received from the conference servers, the PIM server selects one that is available (and preferably the most lightly loaded), and then connects the users identified for the conference call to the selected conference server.

At 104 and 105, the conference server 92 sends an
15 INVITE message to Terminal-A 91 via CSCF-1 93. At 106 and 107, the conference server sends an INVITE message to Terminal-C 94 via CSCF-2 95. At step 108, Terminal-A indicates its acceptance of the INVITE by returning a SIP 200 OK message to CSCF-1. CSCF-1 responds with an
20 Acknowledgment 109 and forwards the 200 OK message to the conference server at 111. The conference server responds with an Acknowledgment 112. Likewise, at step 113, Terminal-C indicates its acceptance of the INVITE by returning a SIP 200 OK message to CSCF-2. CSCF-2 responds
25 with an Acknowledgment 114 and forwards the 200 OK message to the conference server at 115. The conference server responds with an Acknowledgment 116. The conference server then mixes the media and routes the media to Terminal-A at 117 and to Terminal-C at 118.

30 The invention also enables the registration of a service as a group of users. By requesting the service, users can be added to the group and communicate with each

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other. For example, an owner of a game server may host a quiz game. The owner may register as a service with the capability of a quiz game that can be played, for example, by a minimum of two and a maximum of four players who send
5 text messaging back and forth. The server looks like a user as far as the semantics of the messages, but the PIM server knows that this is a group. Anything that a player sends to the group is sent to the person who registered as the owner of the group. Anything that the owner sends to the group is
10 broadcast to all of the players. Thus, during the game, a question is sent from the server to the participants, and answers are sent from the participants to the server when the participants type an answer and hit "enter".

FIG. 6 is a flow chart illustrating the steps of the
15 preferred embodiment of the method of the present invention when establishing a group such as a quiz game. Players who are interested in quiz games may subscribe to a quiz game service at step 121. At step 122, the user owning the game registers with the network and the PIM server as a group
20 service (e.g., quiz game server). The REGISTER message may indicate that the game is available now, or is currently not available. The owner may specify certain conditions such as a minimum number of players who must register before the game will be invoked, and a maximum number of players who
25 may join the game. At step 123, the PIM server notifies the players subscribing to the quiz game service of the presence of the quiz game service, and its current status. The PIM server monitors the number of players registered and their status, and may also notify the game server when the
30 predetermined number of players are registered and available.

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The game server is aware of members on other CSCFs because it gets a notification of their subscription. If the game server needs to verify their presence state (whether they are online, off line, busy, etc.), it can send
5 a reciprocating subscriber message to the home domain of each player to obtain notifications as the players change state. The address of the player's I-CSCF may be obtained by performing a special CSCF DNS lookup on the player's domain name. The address of the player's home I-CSCF is all
10 the information that the game server needs because the I-CSCF then determines the player's status from the HSS or S-CSCF serving the player.

Alternatively, during the initial registration process, rather than waiting for all of the conditions to be
15 satisfied before invoking the game, the PIM server may send a notification to the owner each time a particular condition such as a new registration by a particular player occurs. The owner then has the option of overriding the previously identified conditions and invoking the service nevertheless.

20 At 124, the owner activates the game and sends an update REGISTER message identifying, for example, the number of players, player criteria or IDs, media type, and so on. At step 125, potential players are notified of the new status of the quiz game service and the criteria for playing
25 the game. At step 126, interested players request to participate in the game.

At step 127, the game server invites players meeting the criteria to join the game. At 128, players accepting the invitation send responses to the game server. At step
30 129, the game server establishes a conference call between the game server and the players joined in the call. The game server mixes the media and routes the media to the

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various players for the exchange of game questions and answers.

FIGS. 7A and 7B are portions of a flow chart illustrating an embodiment of the method of the present invention when a conference server initiates a conference call. At step 131, a particular user such as User-A subscribes with a conference server as an owner. At step 132, User-A provides the conference server with a number of criteria for initiating a conference call. Such criteria may include, for example, a minimum number of participants, a maximum number of participants, a possible start time or end time for the conference call, the names or addresses of participants, whether each of those identified participants (aliases) are mandatory, optional or alternative participants, and a threshold number of participants at which the owner may override the criteria and instruct the conference server to initiate the conference call.

At step 133, the conference server, in response to User-A's subscription, identifies each participant's S-CSCF and requests the PIM server in each CSCF to notify the conference server when each of the identified participants are "present" and available. At step 134, the identified participants individually register with their S-CSCFs and consequently, with the PIM server therein. The REGISTER messages also indicate whether each participant is currently available. At step 135, each PIM server notifies the conference server whenever a participant being served by that PIM server is present and available. As notifications are received from each PIM server as to the availability of each of the identified participants, the conference server compares the current status against the predefined criteria

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at step 136, and determines whether a conference call should be initiated.

If the criteria for initiating a conference call are met, the process moves to step 141 of FIG. 7B where the conference server initiates the conference call. However, if the criteria for initiating a conference call are not met, the process moves to step 137 where the conference server determines whether the number of participants not available, or otherwise not meeting the criteria, are less than the predefined threshold number at which the owner may override the criteria and instruct the conference server to initiate the conference call. If the number of non-available participants is not below the threshold, the process returns to step 134 and continues to wait for additional registrations from identified participants.

However, if the number of non-available participants is below the threshold, the process moves to step 138 where the conference server sends a status report or message to the owner regarding the number of available participants, and the identity of any non-available participants. At step 139, the owner then has the option of overriding the remaining criteria and initiating the conference call. If the owner does not override the criteria, the process returns to step 134 and continues to wait for additional registrations from identified participants. However, if the owner overrides the criteria, the process moves to step 141 of FIG. 7B where the conference server initiates the conference call.

Referring now to FIG. 7B, the conference server initiates the conference call at step 141 by, for example, sending a SIP INVITE message to each of the participants. After all of the participants have joined the conference,

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the conference server mixes and forwards the media to the owner and all of the other identified participants, as required. At step 142, the conference server receives a message from one of the participants. At step 143, the
5 server determines whether the message is from the owner. Any message sent from the owner to the server is to be transmitted to all of the members, so the process moves to step 147 where the conference server sends the message to all participants. However, any message sent from one of the
10 participants other than the owner, is to be transmitted only to the owner. Therefore, if it is determined at step 143 that the message is not from the owner, the process moves to step 144 where the conference server sends the message to the owner.

15 The owner then has the option of sending the message back to the server or instructing the server to transmit the received message to the rest of the participants. Thus, at step 145 the owner determines whether the message is a message that should be sent to all participants in the
20 conference call. If not, the process moves to step 146 where the owner responds to the message by sending a response message back to the conference server. However, if the owner determines that the message is a message that should be sent to all participants, the process moves to
25 step 147 where the conference server sends the message to all participants in the conference call. It should be noted that users with non-SIP devices can participate in such a conference call by registering through a P-IVR.

FIG. 8 is a simplified block diagram of a portion of a
30 3GPP network architecture 150 that has been modified in accordance with the teachings of the present invention to perform the method illustrated in FIGS. 7A and 7B. IP

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network 151 is shown to include a Modified Conference Server 152. The Modified Conference Server is a separate IP node capable of sending and receiving SIP messages to the SIP control network portion (CSCF, PIM, etc.) 11-26 as well as
5 routing and transmitting IP data packets. Once a particular user subscribes with the Modified Conference Server as an owner, and provides the Modified Conference Server with the criteria for initiating a conference call, the Modified Conference Server monitors the status of the identified
10 participants, as reported by their PIM servers, and determines whether the criteria have been met. When all of the participants are available, and the criteria are otherwise met or overridden by the owner, the Modified Conference Server communicates with the participants' CSCFs
15 to invite the participants and to initiate the conference call. Once a conference call is initiated, the Modified Conference Server remains in the established communication link, and forwards and delivers messages transmitted by the participants, as described in FIGS. 7A and 7B.

20 It is believed that the operation and construction of the present invention will be apparent from the foregoing Detailed Description. While the system and method shown and described have been characterized as being preferred, it should be readily understood that various changes and
25 modifications could be made therein without departing from the scope of the present invention as set forth in the following claims. For example, it should be clear to those skilled in the art that the present invention is not limited to providing a conference service, but may be practiced to
30 provide any other services and features available within a data communications network. For example, different services may include a server that registers as a Public

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Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) gateway, which enables a SIP user to call a PSTN subscriber. Likewise, a 2G phone can be registered in the SIP network if the phone calls into a signaling gateway.

5 Additionally, whereas the use of a specific network architecture and specific messages and signaling protocols has been described in reference to the presently preferred exemplary embodiment of the present invention, such architectures and signaling implementations are merely
10 illustrative. As an illustration, the separate service (service host) may reside within the home S-CSCF or alternatively, it could be in another network node within the IP network. Such an alternative network node may be a Media Resource Service (MRS) node within an existing IP
15 network. In this case, the S-CSCF routes a service request signal to the identified service host. The service host then initiates calls between the original user who is identified as the owner and all other registered members. The media path is established between all members via the
20 service host. Accordingly, all such modifications, extensions, variations, amendments, additions, deletions, combinations, and the like are deemed to be within the ambit of the present invention whose scope is defined solely by the claims set forth hereinbelow.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of providing service users in a telecommunications network with access to a subscriber
5 service, said method comprising the steps of:

registering in the network, a plurality of service users who subscribe to the subscriber service;

10 sending to a presence server in the network, a registration message from at least one service provider that is a provider of the subscriber service, said registration message including service capability information for the service provider; and

15 sending an identity of the service provider from the presence server to the plurality of service users.

2. The method of providing access to subscriber services of claim 1 wherein the network utilizes Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) control signaling for call setup and call control, and the step of sending a registration
20 message from at least one service provider to a presence server in the network, includes:

modifying a SIP REGISTER message to include service capabilities information for the service provider; and

25 sending the SIP REGISTER message from the service provider to the presence server.

3. The method of providing access to subscriber services of claim 2 wherein the step of sending a registration message from at least one service provider to a
30 presence server in the network also includes sending an update SIP REGISTER message from the service provider to the

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presence server whenever the service capabilities or presence state of the service provider change.

4. The method of providing access to subscriber services of claim 3 further comprising notifying the service users of changes to the service capabilities of the service provider whenever the service provider sends an update SIP REGISTER message to the presence server.

5. The method of providing access to subscriber services of claim 2 wherein the service capabilities information includes a specified service type, and the step of storing service capability information for the service provider in a presence server includes:

storing in the presence server, a predefined list of service types that may register as service providers; and matching the specified service type of the service provider with one of the service types on the predefined list.

6. The method of providing access to subscriber services of claim 2 wherein the service capabilities information includes a specified service type, and the method further comprises the steps of:

determining by the presence server whether the presence server supports the specified service type; and sending an error message to the service provider if the presence server does not support the specified service type.

7. The method of providing access to subscriber services of claim 2 wherein the step of sending a registration message from at least one service provider to a

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presence server in the network also includes modifying the SIP REGISTER message to include an indication of a traffic load being handled by the service provider.

5 8. The method of providing access to subscriber services of claim 7 further comprising, prior to sending an identity of the service provider from the presence server to the plurality of service users, the step of analyzing the traffic load being handled by the service provider to
10 determine whether the service provider can currently serve additional service users.

 9. The method of providing access to subscriber services of claim 8 further comprising, upon determining
15 that the service provider cannot currently serve additional service users, the steps of:

 classifying the service provider as present but unavailable; and

 notifying the plurality of service users of the
20 identity of the service provider, and that the service provider is currently unavailable.

 10. The method of providing access to subscriber services of claim 7 further comprising, prior to sending an
25 identity of the service provider from the presence server to the plurality of service users, the steps of:

 analyzing the traffic load being handled by the service provider to determine whether the service provider is more lightly loaded than another registered service provider that
30 provides the subscriber service; and

 upon determining that the service provider is not more lightly loaded than the other registered service provider,

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sending an identity of the other service provider from the presence server to the plurality of service users.

11. The method of providing access to subscriber
5 services of claim 1 wherein the subscriber service is a conferencing service, and the service provider is a conference server.

12. The method of providing access to subscriber
10 services of claim 1 wherein the subscriber service is a group establishment service, and the service provider is a group owner.

13. The method of providing access to subscriber
15 services of claim 12 wherein the group establishment service is a game service, and the service provider is a game server.

14. A method of balancing a traffic load between a
20 plurality of service providers that provide a subscriber service to a plurality of service users in a telecommunications network, said method comprising the steps of:

registering in the network a plurality of service
25 providers that provide the subscriber service, said service provider registering step including modifying registration messages from the service providers to include an indication of a traffic load being handled by each service provider;

analyzing the traffic load indications to determine a
30 service provider that is the most lightly loaded; and

notifying the plurality of service users that the most lightly loaded service provider is present on the network.

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15. The method of balancing a traffic load of claim 14 wherein the step of registering a plurality of service providers includes sending an update registration message
5 from a particular service provider to the network whenever the traffic load of the particular service provider changes.

16. The method of balancing a traffic load of claim 15 wherein the step of analyzing the traffic load indications
10 to determine a service provider that is the most lightly loaded includes re-analyzing the traffic load indications after an update registration message is received from any of the service providers.

17. A method of balancing a traffic load between a
15 plurality of conference servers that are registered in a telecommunications network to provide a conferencing service to a plurality of users, said method comprising the steps of:

 sending a first request message for the conferencing
20 service from a first requesting user to a presence server in the network, said request message including an identity of the first requesting user and a first party to be connected by the conference server;

 assigning by the presence server, a first one of the
25 plurality of conference servers to the first requesting user;

 receiving by the presence server, a second request message for the conferencing service;

 determining by the presence server, whether the second
30 request message is also from the first requesting user;

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forwarding the second request message from the presence server to the first conference server, upon determining that the second request message is also from the first requesting user; and

5 assigning by the presence server, a second conference server to the second requesting user in round-robin fashion, upon determining that the second request message is from a second requesting user.

10 18. A system for providing service users in a telecommunications network with access to a subscriber service, said system comprising:

at least one service provider that sends registration information to the network, said registration information
15 including service capability information for the service provider; and

a presence and instant messaging (PIM) server that receives registration information and stores registration information, service information, and presence information
20 for a plurality of service users and service providers, said PIM server including:

means for determining, from the registration information received from each service provider, a type of service that is provided by the service provider; and

25 communication means for notifying the service users of an identity of a service provider when the service provider registers.

19. The system for providing a subscriber service of
30 claim 18 further comprising a connection node in communication with the PIM server, said connection node being operable to establish a connection between service

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users who subscribe to the subscriber service and a registered service provider that provides the subscriber service.

5 20. The system for providing a subscriber service of claim 19 wherein the network utilizes Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) control signaling, and the connection node is a Call State Control Function (CSCF).

10 21. The system for providing a subscriber service of claim 18 wherein the system is operable to establish a connection between service users who subscribe to the subscriber service and a registered service provider that provides the subscriber service utilizing an associated
15 Internet Protocol (IP) network.

 22. A method in an Internet Protocol (IP) telecommunications network of establishing a conference call between a first user as a conference owner and a plurality of other users as conference participants, said network
20 including a conference server and at least one Serving Call State Control Function (S-CSCF) providing call control functions for the users, said method comprising:

 registering with a first S-CSCF serving the first user, the first user as the conference owner;

25 identifying the conference participants to the first S-CSCF;

 identifying by the first S-CSCF, each participant's assigned S-CSCF;

30 sending a request from the first S-CSCF to each participant's S-CSCF requesting each S-CSCF to notify the first S-CSCF when a predefined criterion for initiating the conference call has been met by the participant being served

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by the participant's S-CSCF;

detecting by each participant's S-CSCF, when each participant has met the predefined criterion;

5 sending a notification from each participant's S-CSCF to the first S-CSCF when each participant being served by the participant's S-CSCF has met the predefined criterion;

determining by the first S-CSCF whether the participants have met the predefined criterion for initiating the conference call; and

10 instructing the conference server to initiate the conference call upon determining that the participants have met the predefined criterion.

23. The method of establishing a conference call of
15 claim 22 further comprising, after identifying the conference participants,
the step of providing by the conference owner, predefined criteria for initiating the conference call, said criteria including a predefined number of participants who are
20 present and available.

24. The method of establishing a conference call of claim 23 wherein the step of providing predefined criteria includes providing a minimum number of participants who must
25 be present and available, and a maximum number of participants who are allowed to participate in the conference call.

25. The method of establishing a conference call of
30 claim 23 wherein the step of providing predefined criteria includes identifying whether each identified participant is a mandatory participant or an optional participant.

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26. The method of establishing a conference call of claim 23 wherein the step of providing predefined criteria includes providing a starting time for the conference call.

5

27. The method of establishing a conference call of claim 22 wherein each participant's S-CSCF includes a Presence and Instant Messaging (PIM) server, and the step of detecting when each participant has met the predefined
10 criterion includes detecting by the PIM server in each participant's S-CSCF when each participant is present and available.

28. The method of establishing a conference call of
15 claim 27 wherein the telecommunications network utilizes Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) for call-control signaling, and the step of detecting by the PIM server in each participant's CSCF when each participant is present and available includes receiving by the PIM server a SIP
20 REGISTER message from each participant when the participant is present and available.

29. The method of establishing a conference call of claim 28 wherein the step of receiving by the PIM server a
25 SIP REGISTER message from each participant when the participant is present and available includes receiving a SIP REGISTER message from a Programmable Interactive Voice Response (P-IVR) unit for participants who are utilizing a non-SIP-enabled communications device.

30

30. The method of establishing a conference call of claim 22 further comprising, after the step of determining

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whether the participants have met the predefined criterion for initiating the conference call, the steps of:

5 sending a status message from the first S-CSCF to the owner, upon determining that the participants have not met the predefined criterion;

determining whether the owner overrides the predefined criterion; and

10 initiating the conference call, upon determining that the owner has overridden the predefined criterion.

31. The method of establishing a conference call of claim 22 further comprising, after initiating the conference call, the steps of:

15 receiving by the conference server, a message from one of the users;

determining by the conference server, whether the message is from the owner or one of the other participants;

20 forwarding the message from the conference server to all of the participants, upon determining that the message is from the owner; and

forwarding the message from the conference server to the owner only, upon determining that the message is from one of the other participants.

25 32. A system in an Internet Protocol (IP) telecommunications network for establishing a conference call between a first user as a conference owner and a plurality of other users as conference participants, each of said users being served by a Serving Call State Control
30 Function (S-CSCF) providing call control functions for the users, said system comprising:

a first S-CSCF serving the first user, comprising:

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means for registering the first user as the conference owner and receiving from the owner, identifications of the conference participants;

5 means for identifying each participant's assigned S-CSCF;

communication means for sending a request to each participant's S-CSCF and receiving a notification from each participant's S-CSCF, said request requesting the participant's S-CSCF to notify the first S-CSCF when a
10 predefined criterion for initiating the conference call has been met by the participant being served by the participant's S-CSCF;

means for determining whether the participants have met the predefined criterion for initiating the
15 conference call; and

means for instructing a conference server to initiate the conference call upon determining that the participants have met the predefined criterion;

20 conferencing means for initiating and conducting the conference call when instructed by the first S-CSCF; and

a Presence and Instant Messaging (PIM) server in each participant's S-CSCF comprising:

means for determining whether each participant has met the predefined criterion; and

25 communication means for sending the notification to the first S-CSCF when each participant being served by the participant's S-CSCF has met the predefined criterion.

33. In an Internet Protocol (IP) telecommunications
30 network, an owner's Serving Call State Control Function (S-CSCF) that serves a conference owner and instructs a conference server to initiate a conference call between the

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conference owner and a plurality of conference participants when predefined criteria have been met, said owner's S-CSCF comprising:

means for registering the conference owner and
5 receiving from the owner, identifications of the conference participants;

means for identifying each participant's S-CSCF;

communication means for:

sending a request to each participant's S-CSCF
10 requesting the participant's S-CSCF to notify the owner's S-CSCF when a predefined criterion for initiating the conference call has been met by the participant being served by the participant's S-CSCF; and

receiving a notification from each of the
15 participant's S-CSCFs when the participant being served by the participant's S-CSCF has met the predefined criterion;

means for determining whether the participants have met the predefined criterion for initiating the conference call; and

20 means for instructing a conference server to initiate and conduct the conference call upon determining that the participants have met the predefined criterion.

34. A method in an Internet Protocol (IP)
25 telecommunications network of establishing a conference call between a first user as a conference owner and a plurality of other users as conference participants, said network including a conference server and at least one Call State Control Function (CSCF) providing call control functions for
30 the users, said method comprising:

registering with the conference server, the first user as the conference owner;

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identifying by the conference owner, the conference participants;

identifying by the conference server, each participant's CSCF;

5 sending a request from the conference server to each participant's CSCF requesting the CSCF to notify the conference server when a predefined criterion for initiating the conference call has been met by the participant being served by the CSCF;

10 detecting by each participant's CSCF, when each participant has met the predefined criterion;

 sending a notification from each participant's CSCF to the conference server when each participant being served by the CSCF has met the predefined criterion;

15 determining by the conference server whether the participants have met the predefined criterion for initiating the conference call; and

 initiating the conference call upon determining that the participants have met the predefined criterion.

20

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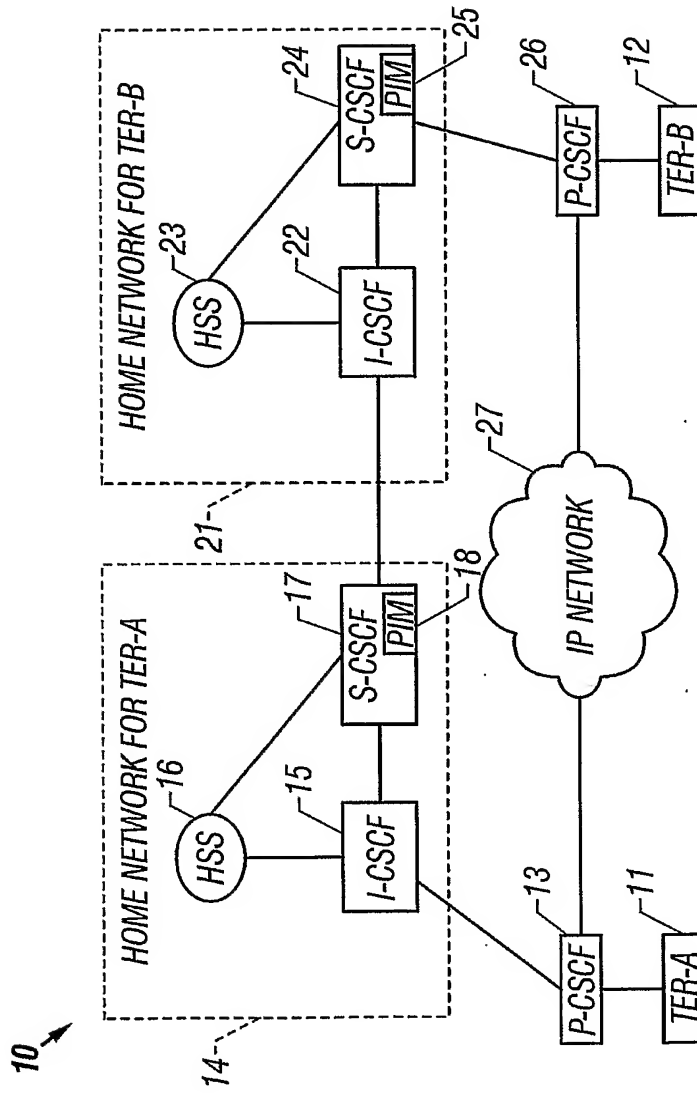
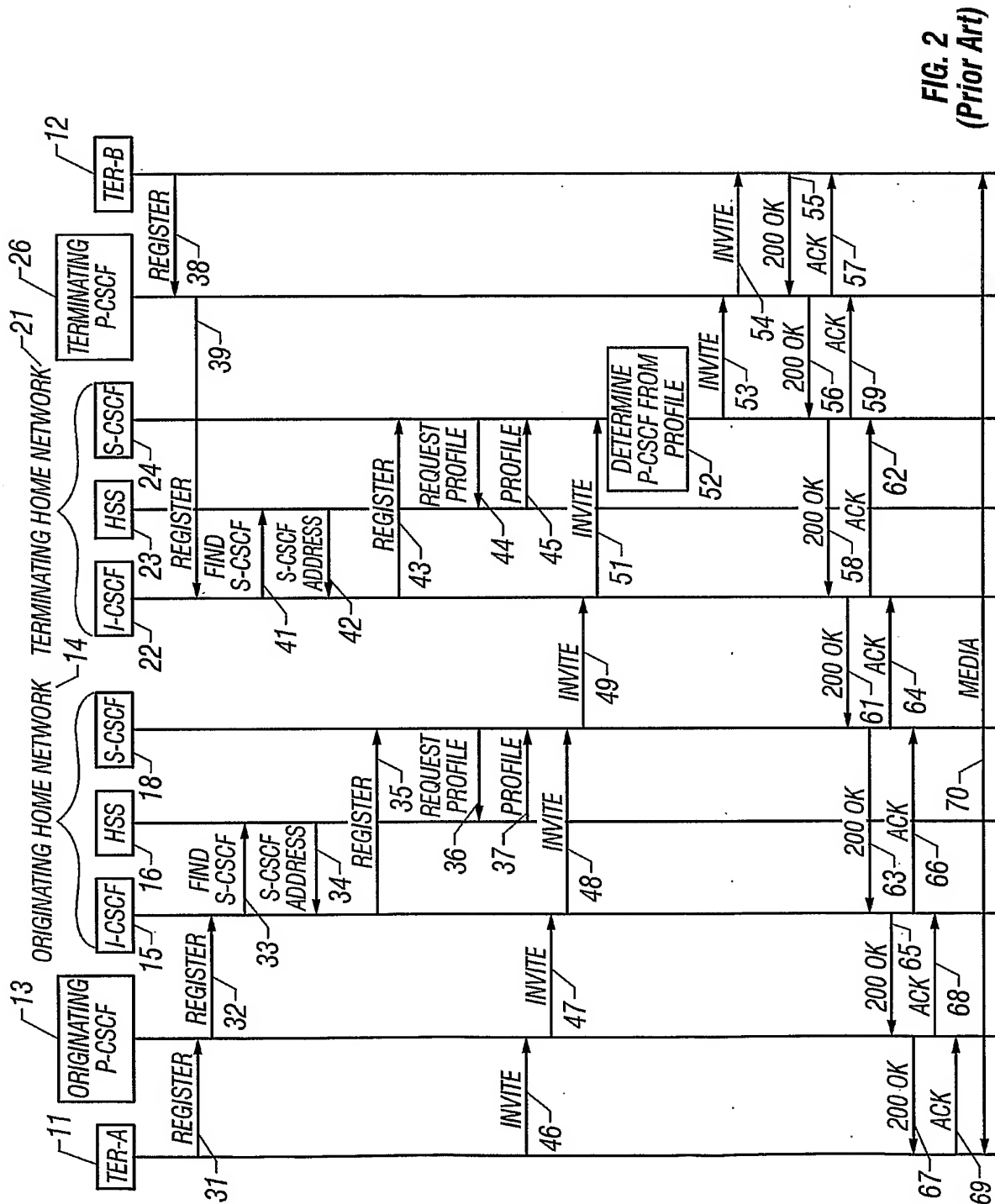


FIG. 1
(Prior Art)



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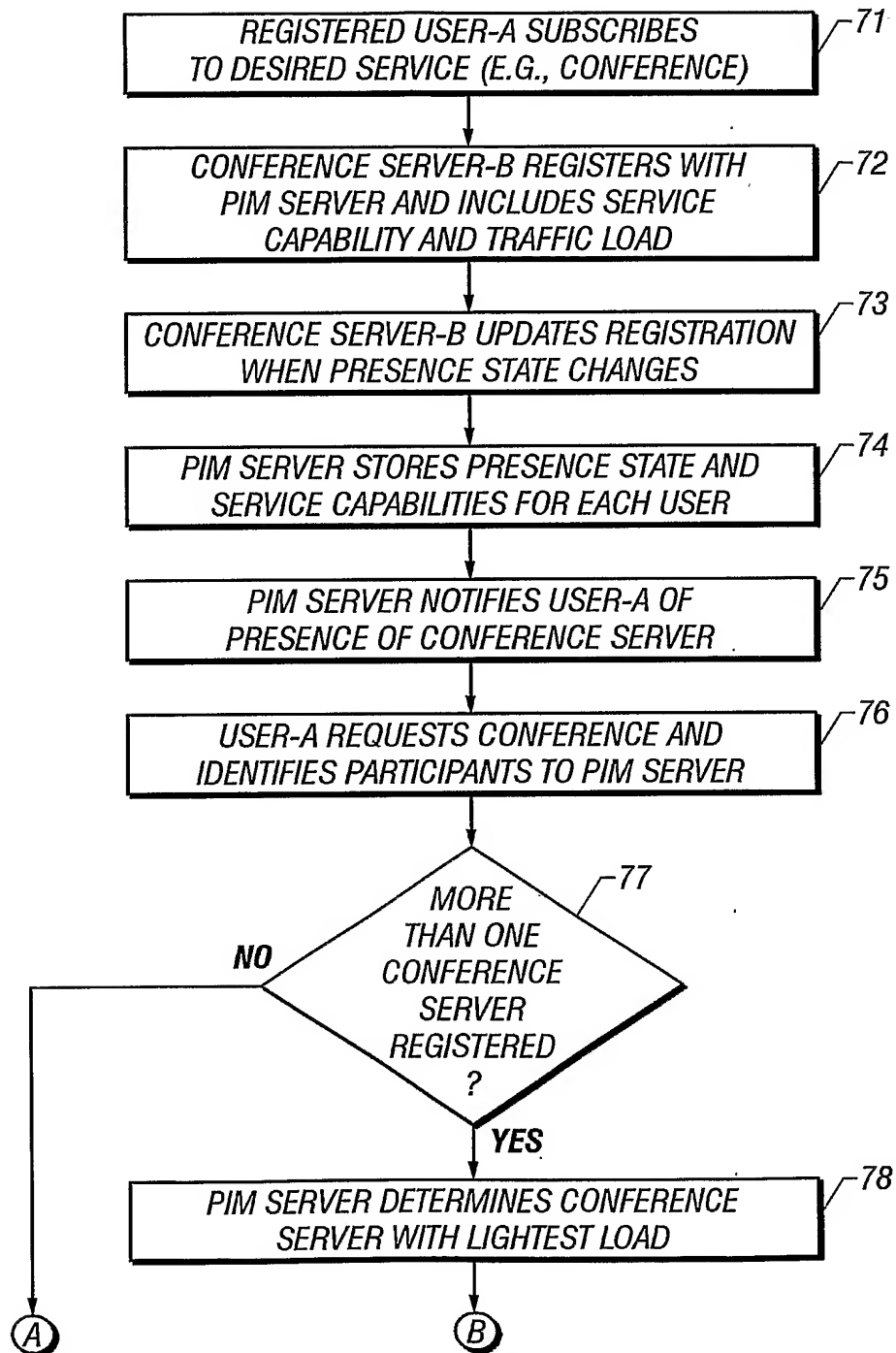


FIG. 3A

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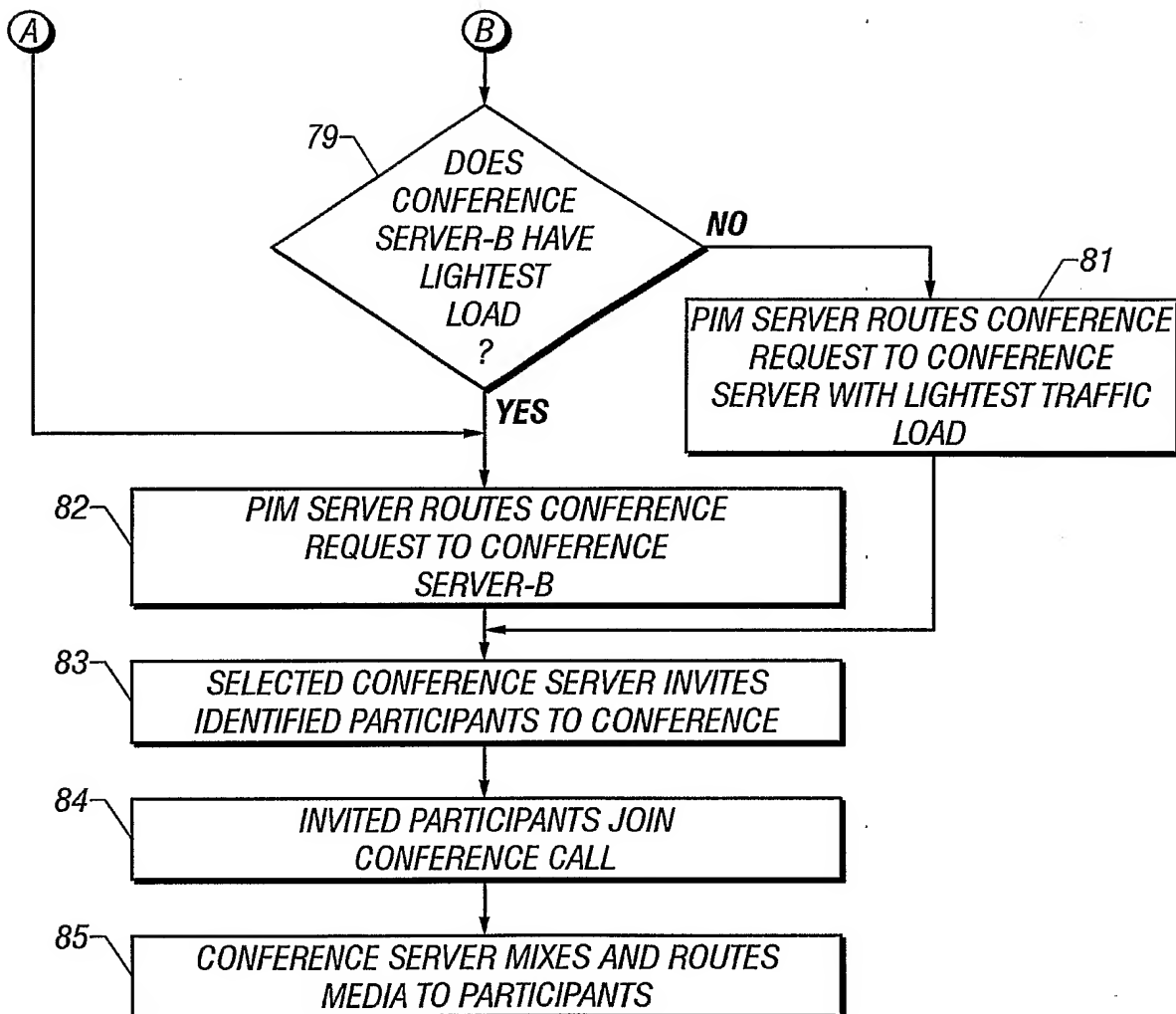


FIG. 3B

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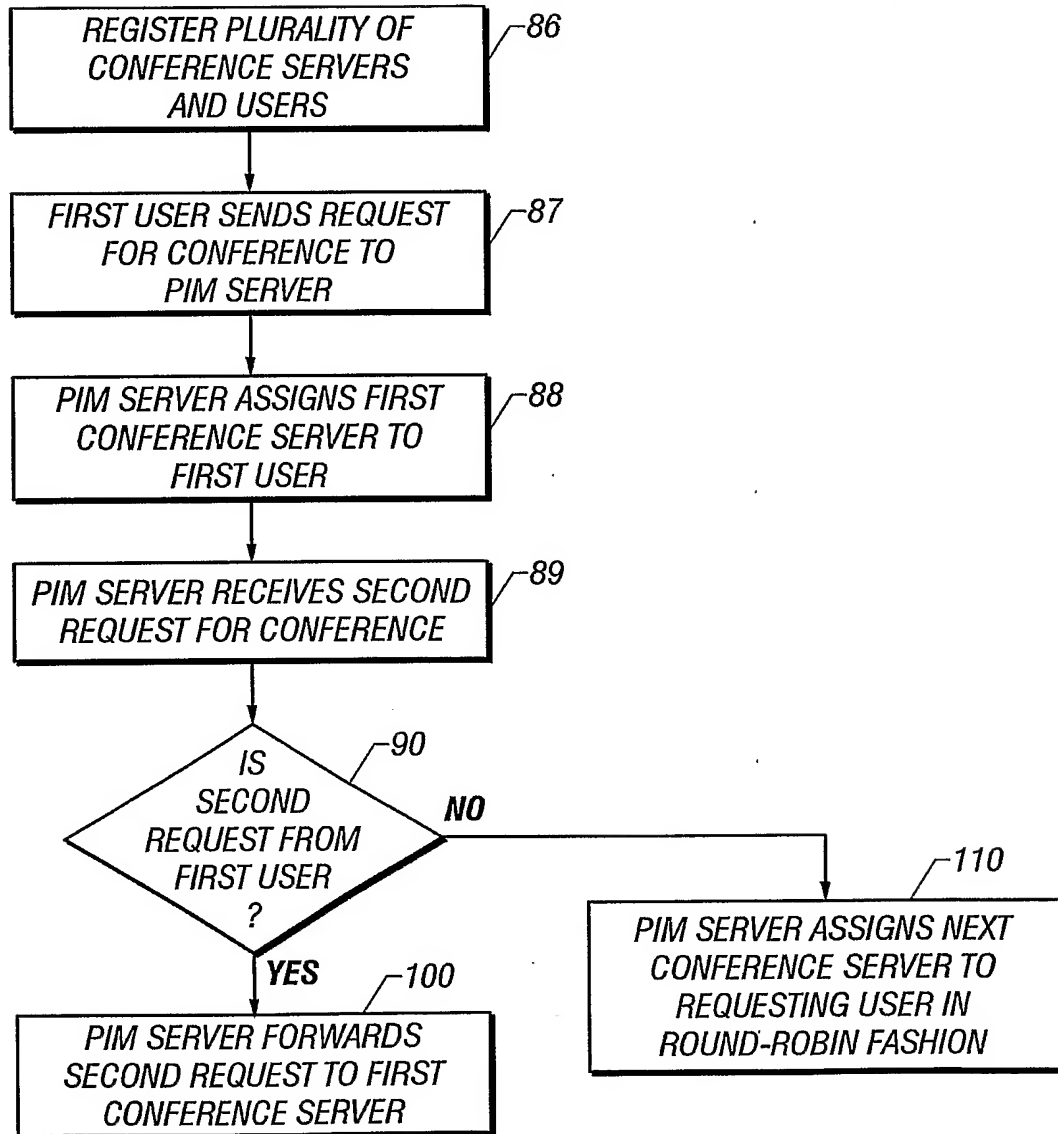


FIG. 4

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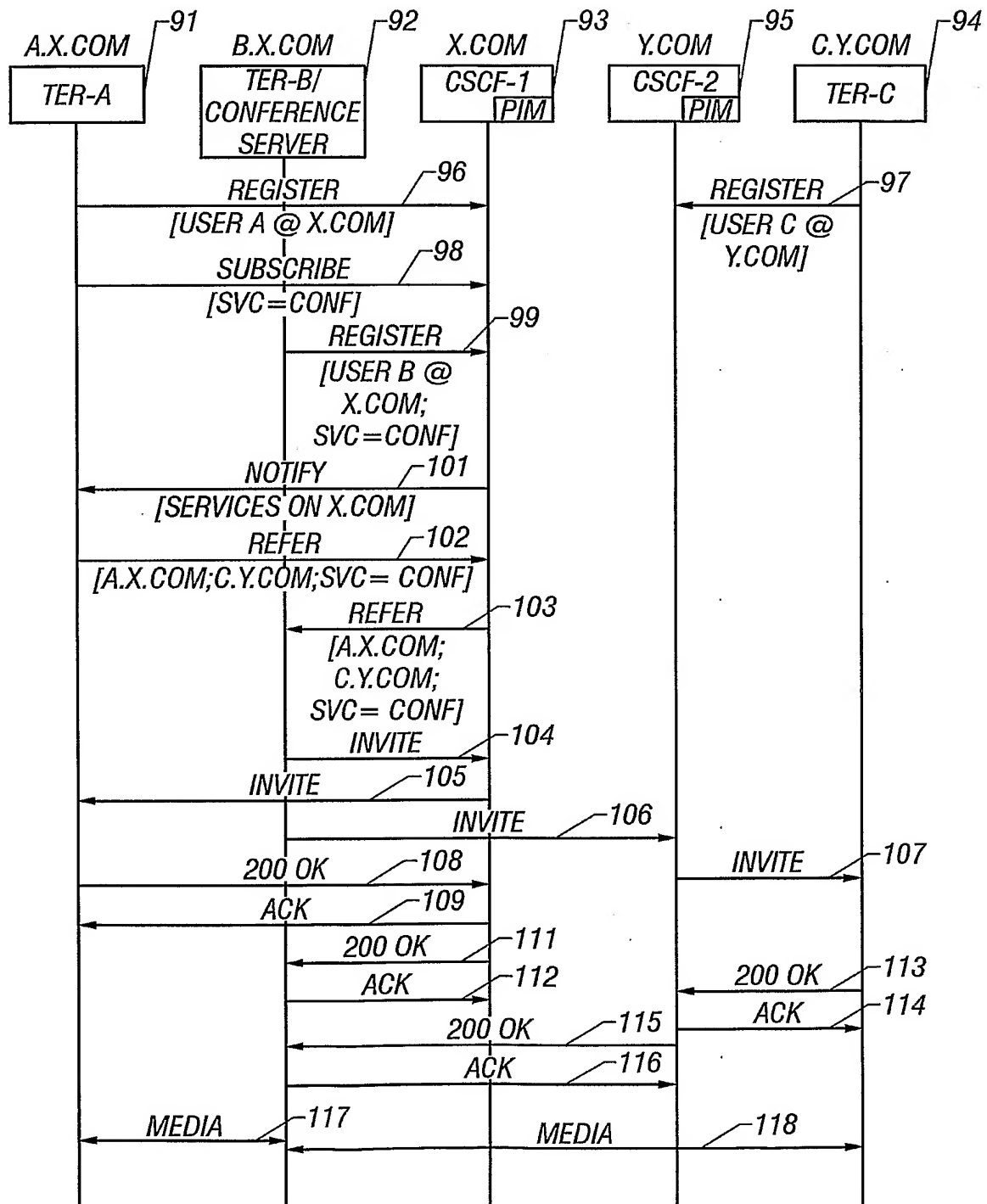


FIG. 5

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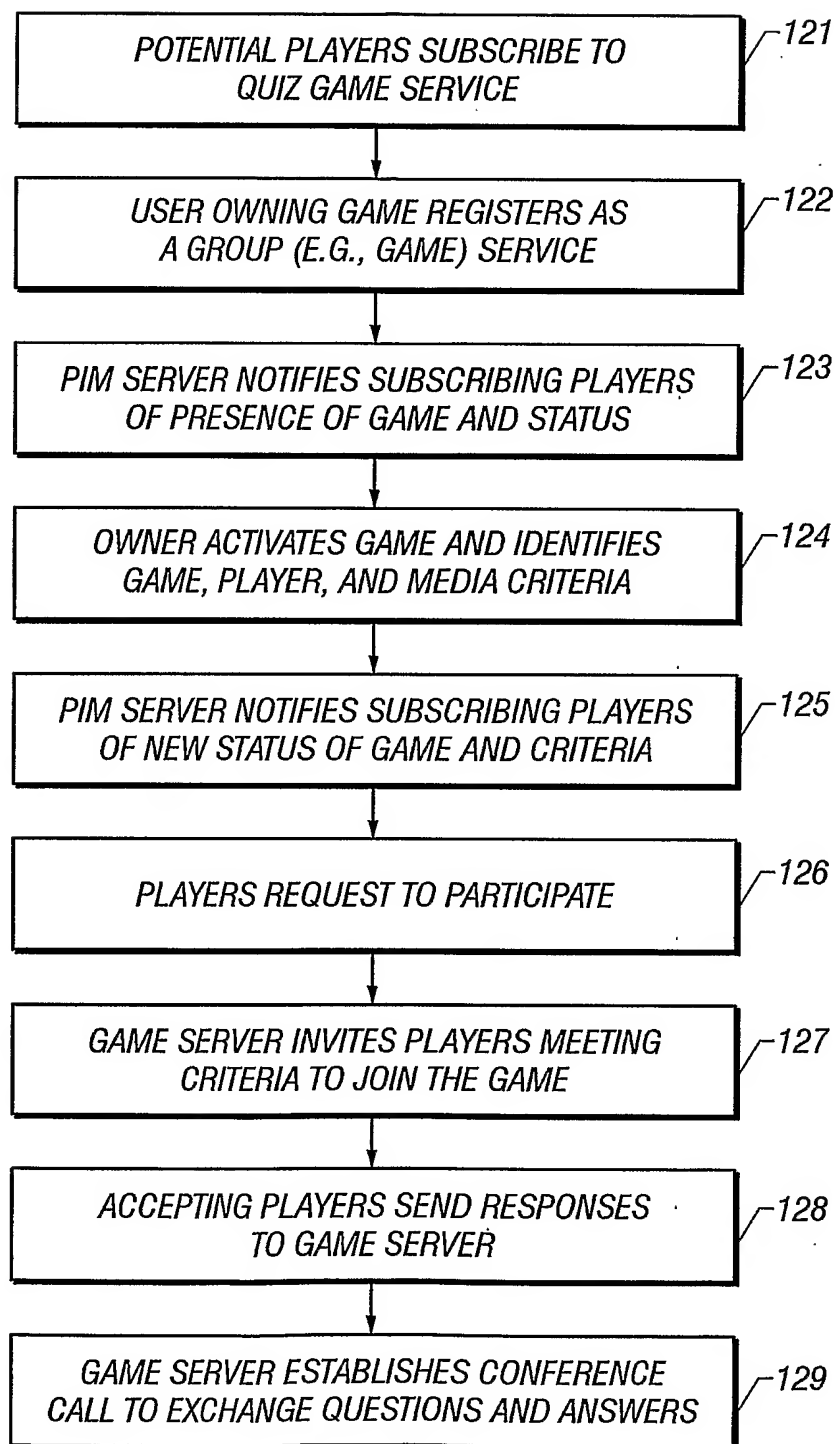
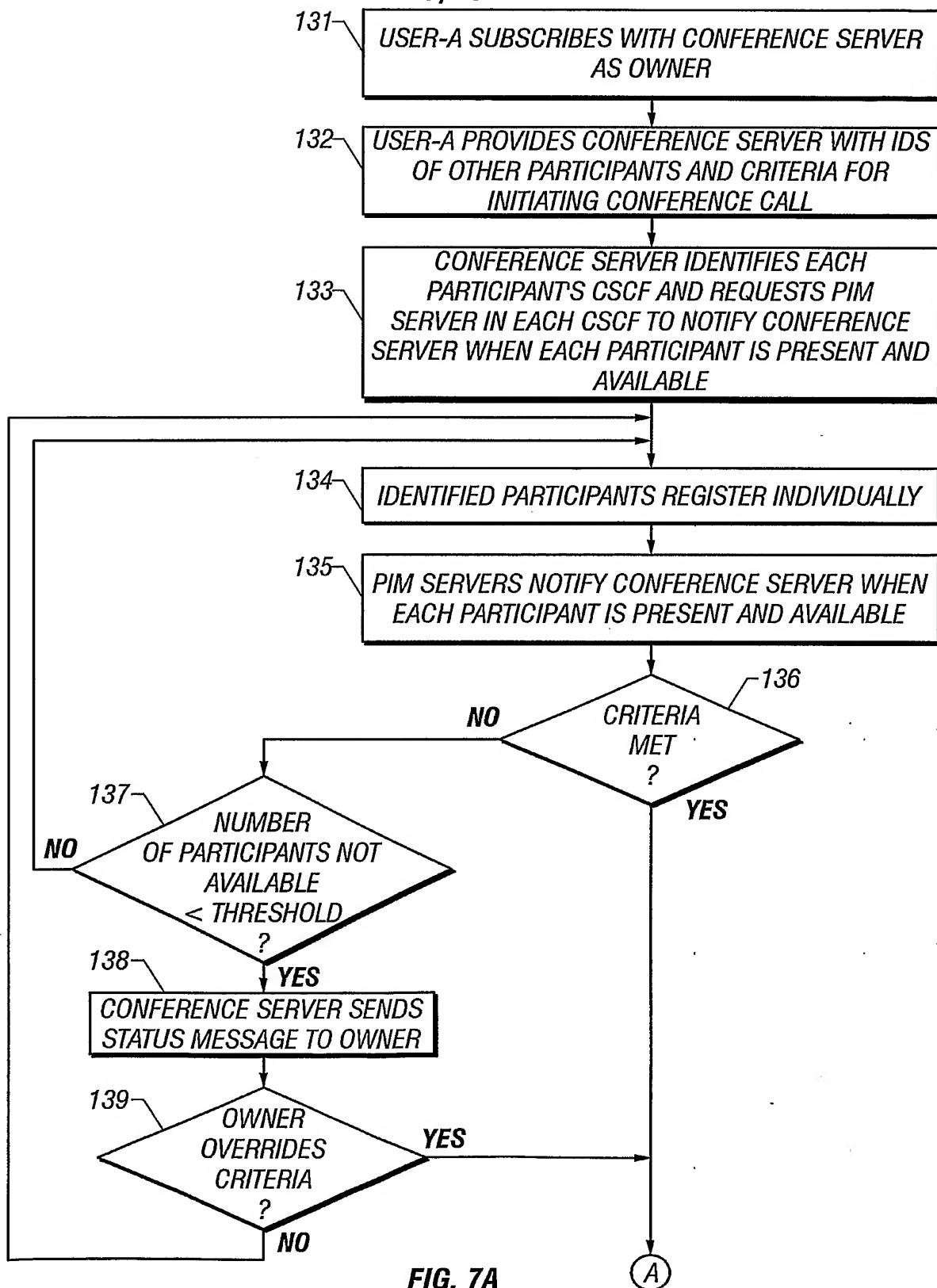


FIG. 6

8/10**FIG. 7A**

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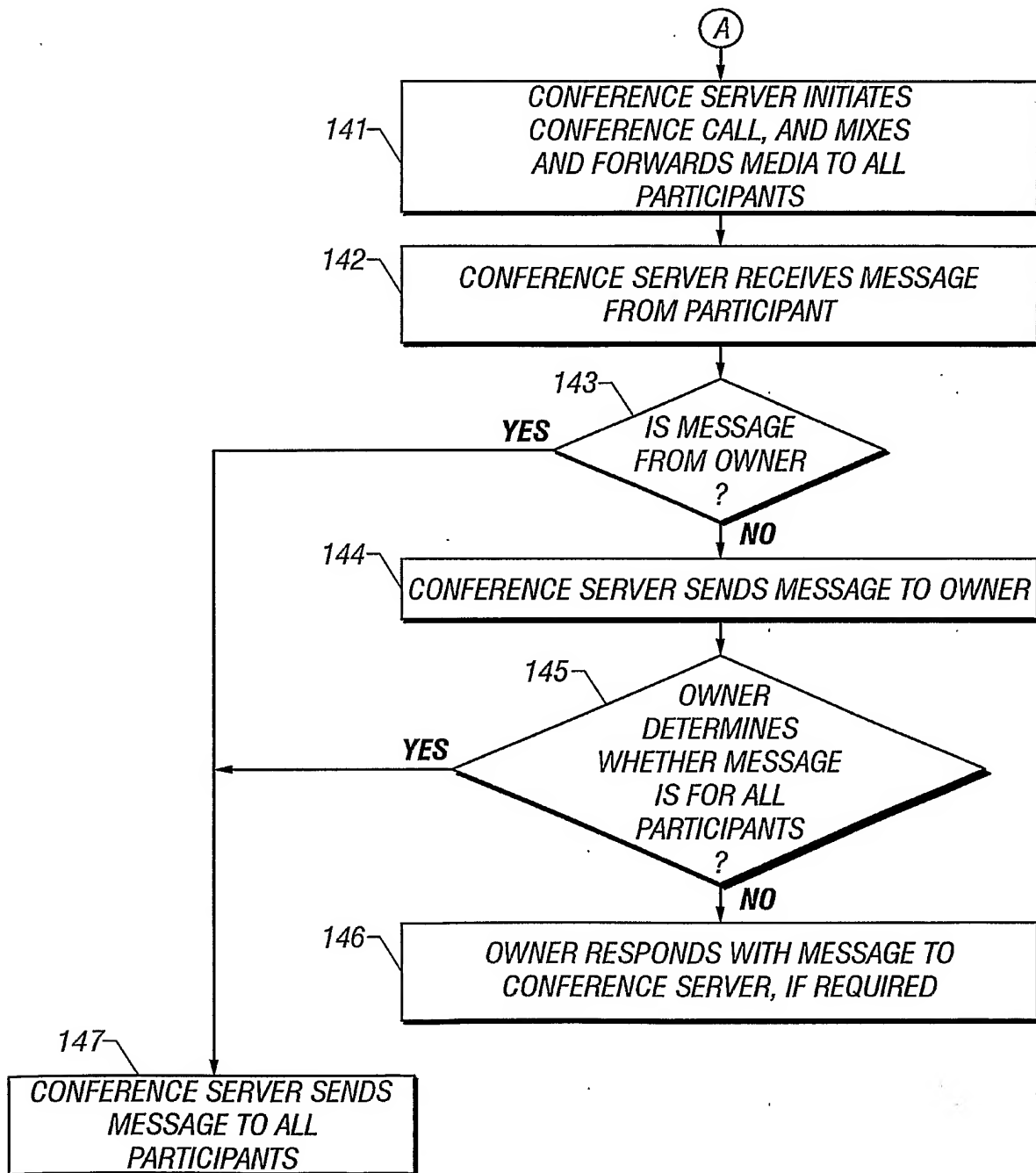


FIG. 7B

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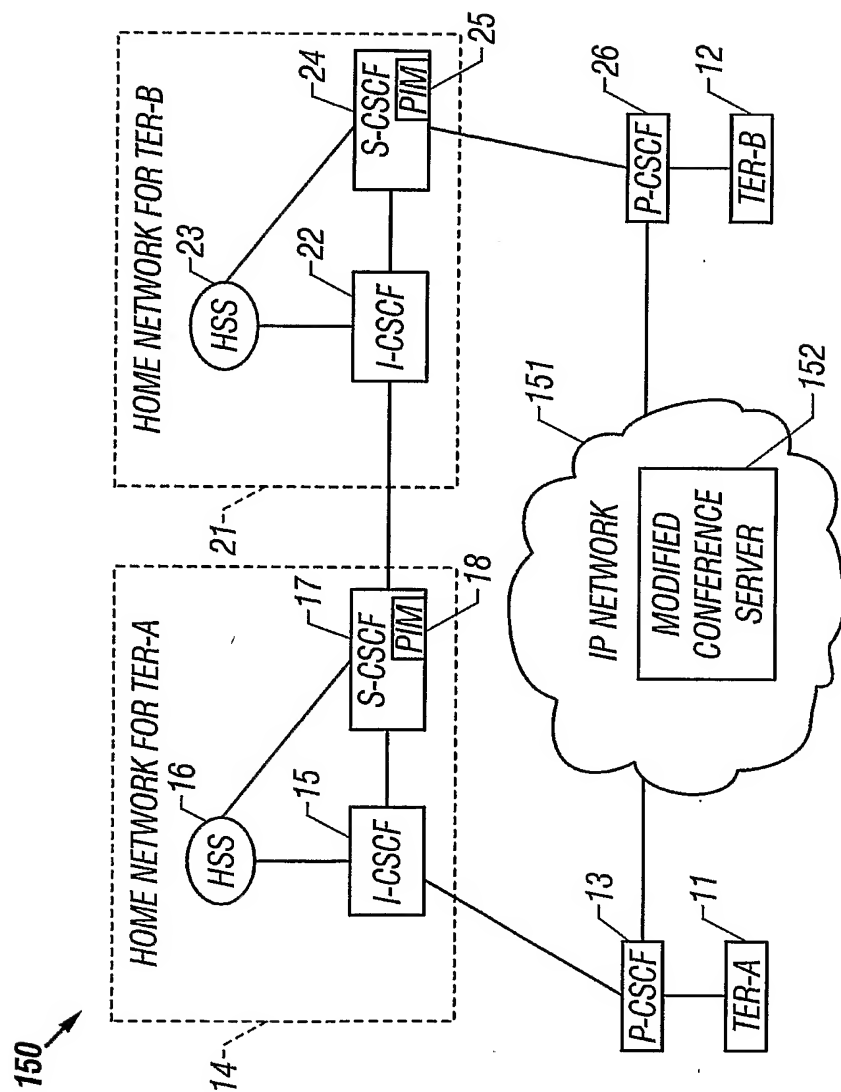


FIG. 8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/IB 02/05169

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 7 H04Q3/00 H04L29/06

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 IPC 7 H04Q H04L H04M

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 815 665 A (BALAZ RUDOLPH ET AL) 29 September 1998 (1998-09-29) abstract column 2, line 31 -column 3, line 30 column 7, line 30 -column 8, line 6	1-13, 18-21
A	SCHULZRINNE H ET AL: "THE SESSION INITIATION PROTOCOL: INTERNET-CENTRIC SIGNALING" IEEE COMMUNICATIONS MAGAZINE, IEEE SERVICE CENTER. PISCATAWAY, N.J, US, vol. 38, no. 10, October 2000 (2000-10), pages 134-141, XP000969736 ISSN: 0163-6804 the whole document	1-13,18, 21

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
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- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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* & * document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 April 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

29 APR 2003

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Larcinese, C

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/IB 02/05169

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 01 61920 A (KANG JIHUN) 23 August 2001 (2001-08-23) abstract page 10, line 13 -page 11, line 3 ----	1-13, 18-21
P,X	US 6 480 861 B1 (KANEVSKY PAUL ET AL) 12 November 2002 (2002-11-12) abstract column 3, line 59 -column 4, line 65 column 5, line 14 - line 51 column 6, line 46 - line 58 ----	14
P,X	WO 02 54270 A (PITNEY BOWES INC.) 11 July 2002 (2002-07-11) abstract page 1, line 1 -page 2, line 9 page 4, line 13 - line 25 page 8, line 17 -page 10, line 5 ----	14
A	WO 99 44155 A (SABRE GROUP INC) 2 September 1999 (1999-09-02) abstract page 2, line 17 - line 24 ----	14-17
A	NAPOLITANO A ET AL: "UMTS all-IP Mobility Management, Call and session control Procedure" INTERNET, 24 March 2000 (2000-03-24), XP002149519 Retrieved from the Internet: <URL:http://195.103.28.224/ricagni/draft-r icagni-megaco-umts-all-ip-00.pdf> 'retrieved on 2000-10-02! page 4, line 10 - line 30 page 9, line 6 -page 10, line 8 -----	22-34

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims: 1-13,18-21

Method and system for service provision in a telecommunication network

2. Claims: 14-17

Method and system for load balancing

3. Claims: 22-34

Method and system for establishing a conference call

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/IB 02/05169

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☒ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/IB 02/05169

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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US 6480861	B1	12-11-2002	NONE	
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WO 9944155	A	02-09-1999	US 6330617 B1 AU 2788199 A JP 2002505482 T WO 9944155 A2 US 6470394 B1	11-12-2001 15-09-1999 19-02-2002 02-09-1999 22-10-2002